

The Sentinel.

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COMMUNICATIONS to the Sentinel should be written upon one side of the paper only.

A bill before the New York Legislature looks to the prevention of adulteration of liquors.

SENATOR BRIDGES, of the Senate of Illinois, is reported dying. His death will probably break the tie in the Legislature of that State. The Senator is a Democrat.

Is the "land of the Dakotas" as said to be as many as forty bank cashiers of the gentler sex. Evidently there is a "rustling" business out there and a desirable chance for a good looking "fell-hew." Go West, young man, by all means.

Our Washington special discounts yesterday's reports of a broil between Congressmen Cobb, of Indiana, and Finnerty, of Illinois. No reports could persuade those who know our Representative that he had been drawn into an act or even expression unbecoming a man and a gentleman.

SENATOR VOORHEES' visit has been an uninterrupted ovation, varying in degree only as larger numbers of friends have had opportunities for meeting him. The reception in his honor, tendered by Hon. William H. English at the Hotel English last evening, was largely attended by his friends, irrespective of party.

The new Wisconsin Senator is a Republican of course, and he is a "daisy" if the account we get from a contemporary is correct. Sponcer is a Colonel who got his title in the great capacity of Military Secretary to the Governor of the State. He has a great gift of gab, and can talk a pine woods audience into hysterics without trying, but his greatest claim to distinction is the fact that he has been for a number of years a very persistent railroad lobbyist at the State capital. It was in this way that he made an impression on the gentlemen from the northern part of the State.

Mrs. CARLISLE, the Speaker's wife, refuses to be snubbed or out by Mrs. Frelinghuysen. A Washington correspondent leaves the door of the social world of that city ajar a wee bit. He says that Mrs. Frelinghuysen does not consider her animosity to the Blaines. She is an equally avowed enemy of Mrs. Carlisle. She has made several feeble attempts lately to cut Mrs. Carlisle, but the latter is too much for Mrs. Frelinghuysen. She always speaks to Mrs. Frelinghuysen in the most benevolent manner, and in a most exasperating way ignores all Mrs. Frelinghuysen's attempts to be disagreeable.

The Brooklyn Eagle whispers some good advice into the ear of "Hon." Henri Watterson as follows: "Mr. Watterson has begun to attack Mr. Cleveland. It is a beautiful quality of the rhapsodist that he never duplicates his blunders, and that he always insures a constant novelty in errors. A while ago he was attacking Mr. Randall for going South; now he assails Mr. Cleveland for holding his tongue. The most unusual causes stir the chronic wrath of the prose poet of the Courier-Journal. If, instead of condemning Mr. Cleveland's cause of offense, Mr. Watterson would imitate it, he could make himself 'very solid' with the President-elect, for the latter 'likes that kind of a man.'"

In referring to Mr. Porter the Terre Haute Mail says: "The Governor has devoted himself earnestly and conscientiously to the duties of his office, and neglected nothing that it was his duty to do. He has, has he? You are not posted. Why did he not report the pardons granted, commutations of sentence made, etc? Not a line appears. The law makes it imperative, yet Mr. Porter made no effort in the direction indicated. Why did he not examine the State Treasury as commanded by the law? And yet the Terre Haute Mail says that Mr. Porter 'neglected nothing that it was his duty to do,' and the Indianapolis Journal copies the false statement approvingly into its columns."

HERE, now, is a beautiful revelation made by a Republican newspaper, The Springfield Republican says: "Tall, thin Walter Evans, the Kentucky whisky attorney whom Mr. Arthur brought to Washington to run the Internal Revenue Bureau, tells his friends that he expects to get the forthcoming \$4,000 vacancy on the Bench of this District. He thinks the President is sure to give it to him. Another candidate is Judge Snell, of Maine, who has presided in the Police Court with dignity for years. Judging by Mr. Arthur's recent appointments some politician is sure of it, especially some chap who must put the President under obligation. The rush of the in-

penious workers for these life places is something fearful, for they realize that the next five weeks must see them provided for, or else the flesh-pots will be closed to them.

BLAINE AND EVARTS.

Ever many moons have waned the public may expect to read of impoliteness from James G. Blaine to William M. Everts. Already is a frown wrinkling the "magnetic" brow—already is the plume ruffled as Blaine reads in Republican prints suggestions making Everts the candidate in 1888. Some of the very sheets that but yesterday were lauding the Plumed Knight as the typical American, the greatest statesman of this hemisphere, without whose occupancy the Presidential chair was worse than empty, are now ingeniously overturning Mr. Everts to, as it were, dance the Presidential hornpipe in the next National campaign set. Such fickleness must disappoint the late candidate. Pretty soon he will have as poor an opinion of his party as the honest ones of that party must, by this time, have of him. But what will add to Blaine's vexation, is the reflection that his late organs have very probably hit on what is to be. The signs point strongly to Everts being the nominee of the next Republican Convention. His election to the Senate over Levi P. Morton shows him to have more strength in New York State to-day than any other of his party. New York will have apparent logic added to her seventy-two votes when demanding to name the next candidate. She will point to '81 and claim: "Had you taken Arthur instead of Blaine, we would have carried the State."

Everts' election to the Senate is the signal for a Presidential boom for him in his State. He is not "magnetic," he has not the "qualities of leadership." But there was so much of both these features in Blaine that the Republicans are likely to make an offering for sacrifice having as nearly what Blaine had not as possible. And turning from the robust Plumed Knight, with his bluster and brag, to the frowsy-hatted, weak-faced, slim bodied and, withal, quiet Everts, they will find what they were looking for.

IT NEEDS EXPLANATION.

Our friends of the Democratic Legislature seem to be having just a trifle more of the "investigating" business than sets well on their political stomachs. . . . But we desire to call attention to the fact that Governor Porter, in his messages in 1883 and in 1885, especially called the attention of the Legislature, etc.—Journal.

Yes, the "investigating business" is increasing, and Governor Porter seems to have "especially called the attention of the Legislature" to everything on top of the earth, above and underneath it, except his own shortcomings. We have alluded to his neglect in regard to the investigation of the State Treasury several times, and now we want to call his attention and that of his organs to his neglect in another direction. We noted it casually the other day in hopes that either himself or the newspapers engaged in defending Republican shortcomings would have by this time a word in his defense.

We quote the following from the State Constitution: Section 17, Article 5, of the Constitution, defining the powers and duties of the Governor in the exercise of the pardoning power, says: "He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons; to remit fines and forfeitures under such regulation as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted." There it is—a plain and absolute command: "He shall report each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted." Governor Porter failed to observe this brief but comprehensive article of the Constitution. Not a word do we hear in his defense, either from himself or the Republican organs which are making one of their periodical raids over and through the various Departments of the State Government. In two particulars at least the late Republican Governor of Indiana failed completely in his duty to the people. What have the organs to say? Let them take their fingers out of their mouths and defend the late Governor and the Republican caucus nominee for the United States Senate. The Democratic Legislature will look after the interests of the people in every respect.

A BEIGN OF TERROR.

We should be remiss in our high and bounden duty to the Bancrofts of the future if we omitted at least to refer to some of the more startling incidents of the panic which prevails on this great American continent, derivable from the late occurrences in London. Beginning across the border, we note that the good city of Montreal has been trembling with alarm for the last forty-eight hours, some evil disposed person having placed in its Postoffice building a machine of unknown origin and potency, but of course "infernal." Our latest telegrams disclose, as the result of a thorough and cautious investigation by the Dominion experts, that this contrivance was no less than the cover of a tin dinner pail! A similar diabolism has excited the wrath and consternation of New York, having transpired at the headquarters of the British Consulate, under the very tails, so to speak, of the lions couchant that flank its granite portals. In this case the machine was of cannister form, filled with a mysterious bluish powder, wherein a fuse had been cunningly inserted. For a time this was supposed to be capable of "ripping up things" even so far as the sacred precincts of Wall street, but we are reassured to learn at the last moment that the villainous-looking powder was only polishing dust, and the supposed fuse a piece of useless rusty wire.

Coming along to our own Capitol, however, we find a graver incitement to the epidemic of terror. A nice young woman, who

is a clerk in the State Department—which bespeaks all the high veracity of Republican training—has revealed to our Congressmen that certain infamous scoundrels are preparing to blow up the Capitol itself, and only wait an opportunity when the two houses shall be in simultaneous session. Whether this malignant project will be thwarted, like that of Guy Fawkes, it is hard to say, but its existence is proven beyond doubt by the fact that some turpentine was found spilled on the ground near where the flag-staff was burned in Washington last Monday.

Finally, and as a climax to these startling portents, it is a notorious circumstance that Mr. John Finerty is at present "on his muscle," having just come within an ace of knocking into "smithereens" a brother legislator, who had presumed to comment on his partiality for dynamite. In his own peculiar way, John is a power—as witness his prowess and his success in the late campaign—and when he takes to stripping off his coat it is indeed no wonder that the "nations quake and monarchs tremble in their capitals."

A SUGGESTION FOR LEGISLATORS.

An account of the visit of the Educational Committee of the House to the State University at Bloomington appears in another column. It is disclosed that of nine members appointed but four went on the mission, and these, going and returning the same day, could have but two to three hours for inspecting the property and observing the work of the faculty.

We intend no criticism on the committee men who did not go to Bloomington, nor those who went for their superficial observations there. But both afford illustration of the need of a rule in each branch of the Legislature regulating the visits of committees to the State institutions. This rule should prescribe that this duty be performed within a day or two after the committees are appointed. Delay for weeks, as in the instance recited, finds members attending to bills on the eve of passage which they are loth to leave. If the visits are made before legislation has begun grinding, there is less fear of the committees losing grit by being absent, and thus a full attendance can more surely be obtained.

Again, both the committees and the Board of Trustees would find their interviews more satisfactory and profitable if held at the institutions where the eye could verify or criticize the necessities claimed. At the outset of the session the two days time actually required for anything more than a perfunctory examination and hearing could be spared. It is positive that no committee can comprehensively perform the duty imposed upon it by walking in at one door of a university or asylum and within the hour out at another on the opposite side.

It would also be well that the rule recommended be applied so that the Senate and House committees on the same institution shall make the visit jointly. Time if not expense would be saved thereby, and harmonious action of the two Houses more nearly assured. We suggest that if the appointments should be so divided as that no member of either branch were on more than one visiting committee, economy would be subserved by a recess of the Legislature for two days, that all committees should make their visits simultaneously. In that way no member would be detained by fear of losing a bill from the performance of his duties as a committeeman.

Gall.

Mr. Bernhamer, with his usual gall, introduced a resolution directing that hereafter vacancies in the department be filled by Democrats until the political forces shall have been equalized, and that no removals be made for political reasons. The resolution was referred by reference to the Committee of Fire Department.

The foregoing is clipped from a report in the Indianapolis News, January 27, of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen at its meeting last Monday. Mr. Bernhamer's effort to apply the principles of civil service reform to the appointment of new men in the Fire Department is characterized as "gall" by the News. Let Democrats make a note of this, as it gives a very nice exhibition of the sincerity of the News in its loud protestations of civil service reform. Evidently the News fears that the Chief Fire Engineer might act on the advice given in its columns since Cleveland's election, and to counteract it, it volunteers the above slur.

Indianapolis, Jan. 28.

State Librarian.

Clinton County and, in fact, the Ninth Congressional District, have presented the name of Miss Hettie Morrison, of Frankfort, as a candidate for State Librarian, for the consideration of the Legislature. She is a worthy and excellent young lady, and has the earnest support of all those who are acquainted with her, and, if elected, will serve with mutual honor to the public and herself.

Frankfort, Ind., January 28.

Mr. Tilden as a Book-Buyer.

[Editor Miller in the Omaha Herald.] On last New Year's Day Hon. John P. Irish, of California, and the editor of the Herald visited Graystone and Mr. Tilden. They found him greatly improved in health. His eye was as clear as his great head is both powerful and clear, and the writer of this mention has not seen him looking so well before in several years. Hon. Andrew H. Green remarked during our stay that he did not believe that there was "another man in the United States who bought and read as many books as Mr. Tilden."

The Mormon Obedience Scheme.

[Salt Lake Tribune.] There is scarcely a doubt that the Mormons are about to try to found a colony in Mexico. If they succeed it will be a blessed thing for Utah. It will make a nucleus for such as are bound to enter polygamy; for such as have entered polygamy since the passage of the Edmunds law. It will split the church in twain; the irrepressibles will go away; those who think the views of the United States are good enough for them will remain.

Beatrice is receiving congratulations from the crowned and bald heads of all Europe on her matrimonial engagement.

ON A JAUNT

To the University at Bloomington

Goes a Minority of the House Committee on Education.

ittings of the Event—Judge Banta in the Lower Role—Bloomington, Pro and Con, as a University Site—Professor Jordan's Staff and Their Accommodations—The New University Buildings.

A special car was attached to Tuesday's 8:15 a. m. train of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, to take the House Committee on Education to Bloomington. Of the nine members only four put in appearance: Messieurs Passage, of Miami; Overman, of Lawrence; Franklin, of Madison, and Smith, of Tippecanoe. It was hinted that the other five had their hair done up in curl papers, preparatory to the Voorhees reception of Wednesday evening, and so were not presentable. But Representative Frazer, of Rush, was on hand as a volunteer, and Mr. Lukens, clerk to the committee, to record proceedings. These were ably supplemented by two young men going just for fun, Judge D. D. Banta, President of the University Board, three Bloomingtonians, R. W. Miers, John Graham and Joseph E. Henley, and this guardian angel scribe.

It was a party so decorous and dignified as to put the average legislative junketing committee to blush. Two of the House Solons were clergymen. One of the young men temporarily forgetting, but then suddenly remembering this, broke an oath in the middle so suddenly as to almost dislocate his jaw. I am satisfied that Bob Miers will need days for getting his face out of the solemn expression donned for the occasion.

Judge Banta knowing the car doors figuratively locked by the cold was not long in beginning to talk University. John Graham would now and then whisper a wayside word, as of Martinsville being the home of Miss Callis, State Librarian, a cottage, further on, the domicile of David Van Baakirk, the giant of "Fragrant Soudent" fame, and of the "millions in it" Ellettsville stone quarries; but Judge Banta was the while, bankrupt Webster in wording the glories and the needs of the University. David Copperfield's love for Dora was an adoring one and Romeo's fondness for Juliet absorbing, but the fervor of David and Romeo must "pale its intellectual fire" alongside Judge Banta's unbroken over the State University at Bloomington.

There are those to wonder at so strong an attachment on the part of the class lover of the location of this University. These point to it as being comparatively inaccessible and in a town which has shown retrograde rather than progress. They recite that when in 1816 an Indiana Legislature honored Bloomington with the institution her claims were stronger by comparison with other places in the State than now. It is held that Bloomington remains back town, while many others unborn when she was of age have grown into almost metropolitan vigor and grace on sites which, by the centering or intersection of railways, render them convenient of reach from various sections of the State. An alumnus of the university at Bloomington actually declared in the lobby of an Indianapolis hotel, the other night, that he favored the removal of it to some other town. Said he: "Bloomington has, by not advancing, been receding in the scale of Indiana cities until, she is now far out of the way, and since with the burning of the old building the school is to be removed to entirely different grounds, the associations dear to the alumnus are lost, and I, for one, think it advisable that the State sell out the trifling interest remaining to it at Bloomington, and rebuild the institution at some more eligible town."

But this question aside. It has not been my opportunity to know personally of the merits of its discussion. If I may judge of the Bloomington people by the few citizens I have met, including Trustees Maxwell, Mr. Williams and Hon. John R. East, I pronounce them live enough to refute any foolishness of imputation. Still, if they would boss their railway communication so that their daily mail from the capital city would come over the sixty miles before the fourth hour of the afternoon, they would be relieved from a circumstance their critics can make good use of.

heated by steam, only that the pupils are so close together that they may keep each other warm.

The trustees have purchased an elevated tract of twenty acres on the opposite side of the town, which is unquestionably a superior location to the old campus. Upon this, at an expense of \$60,000 (of which \$50,000 was contributed by Monroe County) have been erected two brick and stone edifices that challenge even the hypercriticism upon either design or structural features. Massive of foundation and remarkable stonework of walls, they are also absolutely fireproof as it is possible to make buildings of their class. Every floor and ceiling is masonry, so that only the wooden corridors, stairs and a fire in one story would find communication to any other difficult. The subdivisions have been planned under the approval of the faculty for the purposes they are intended for. All that modern thought can suggest appears to have been utilized in the architecture for fitting these buildings for university uses. They are equipped with gas, steam and water-piping, ready to be attached to mains when the gas-works shall have been put up and a boiler-house furnished.

The campus is uninclosed and there are inequalities of surface to be graded. When the needed improvements are made, its elevation, its native sward of blue grass and the innumerable imposing shade trees standing in graceful proximity all over it will make this campus one of the loveliest to be seen.

I would fain add a word of reference to the evident ability and zeal of the faculty, but have already mentioned Judge Banta's being in Java with the university. I prefer to shut not consider me a rival. In this day of pistol practice and dynamite I prefer kindling no jealousy in one so unwrapped in his inamorata. The Legislature has already heard his delicious pleadings for a home and rearm for his beloved and will as surely hear him when I retire in his favor.

The State Bureau of Statistics.

[Communicated.] The Legislature, it is understood, will consider a bill which contemplates the abolition of the State Bureau of Statistics. If there are those who favor such a measure their theory must be that the time has arrived when the people of Indiana are ready for a policy of retrogression. Manifestly they are mistaken. Persons at all observant remark that the times are pre-eminently distinguished by a desire, which pervades all classes of society, for thorough and accurate information relating to the practical business affairs of life. The tendency is to give special prominence to facts; and fundamental facts, those upon which great undertakings are built, and upon which they depend for success, must be had if within reach of patient and intelligent investigation. It is assumed that the government of the State will be progressive and prosperous in proportion as the people and their representatives are familiar with well authenticated information relating to the resources of the commonwealth and their development, and any reasonable expenditure of money to obtain such information bears irrefutable evidence that the people are determined to maintain a position abreast of the van of the army of progress. Intelligent people recognize that there can be little or no progress when only limited information is obtainable touching important interests of the State's great interest is agriculture. The question, therefore, of special importance is: Shall the people be placed in possession of all the statistics relating to agriculture? It is barely possible that here and there an individual can be found so little in sympathy with the spirit of the age, so far in the rear of the advanced guard of our civilization, as to pronounce against agricultural statistics and assume that reliable information relating to forest, field and farm, soils and their preparation, crops and their products, flocks and herds, etc., is not worth what it costs, or is dear at any price. But such persons are few. If such persons favor the abolition of the Bureau of Statistics, if these preferences should prevail they would be entitled to a large share of the credit of arresting the upward and onward stride of the State to coveted prominence and renown, and as other States pass her on the way, these advocates of ignorance could, with great propriety, exclaim: "We prefer ignorance and backwardness to thrift and advancement, and shall therefore insist that the State will be greatly promoted by discontinuing all statistical information in the future." When these advocates of a retrograde policy are told that the last prepared statistical report informs the people that in 1884 11,975, 836 acres were sown in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat, producing 154,022,838 bushels of grain, they regard the figures with indifference and assign them no importance. When the State statistician informs them that in 1884 the State owned 7,283,817 head of domestic animals, they are quite incapable of attaching any importance to such information, and insist that such matters may be referred to guess work which requires no expenditure of money. When confronted with tables showing money collected and expended, the valuation of property, etc., they are bold in their maintenance of their inert policy, and are not ashamed to declare that such information is not of a character which they esteem valuable, and the statistician greatly overestimated. If to enlighten the understanding the statistician informs them that the State's manufacturing enterprises in various ways involve money considerations to the amount of more than \$300,000,000, they treat such things as the merest trifles, and refer to the time when the State got along well enough without such statistical knowledge of its wealth and progress. Indiana is justly proud of her advanced position in the sisterhood of States, and her representatives men at home and abroad never tire of the theme when pointing out the resources of the State and the progressive spirit which distinguishes her citizens. In agriculture, education, manufactures, transportation, intelligent legislation, etc., Indiana has a record luminous with all things of good report. At the supreme juncture it is most unfortunate that any move should be made striking at the very root of progress in the abridgement of statistical information, without which people and representatives would be reduced to the deplorable condition of the blind leading the blind. It has been a favorite proposition of Republicans that Democrats are a blundering class, the foes of intelligence and unappreciative of its benefits; and should the present Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, inaugurate a policy of striking down any of the sources of information regarded of the highest value in other States, I confess it would be a blunder of such unseemly proportion as would unavocably impress intelligent people everywhere, that the Democratic majority in the Legislature will place the party and the State in such an unenviable position. We prefer to believe that instead of abolishing the Bureau of Statistics, the Legislature will take the most judicious and effective ways and means for making it of still greater service to the State.

Strikers Gain Their Point.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—The prescription glass workers, who have been on a strike for two months, have information that an agreement has been reached entirely satisfactory to the strikers at the Tarantum, Pa., factory and that work will be resumed in a few days. The effect of this report has been to give the strikers of this city renewed confidence that they will gain their point. They assert that if any one of the prescription works agree to these terms, the other works will undoubtedly follow suit.

Resuming Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Easton, Pa., says the American sheet mill, in Phillipsburg, N. J., has resumed work, after being idle since Christmas. It employs 125 men. The old mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company has started up. The company will next week blow in one of its furnaces. Work on the Spiegel-Eisen furnace, Lehigh Zinc Company, is being pushed forward, and it is expected the fires will be relighted in ten or twelve days.

Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Blizzard here to-day. In the early morning the rain was followed by snow for two hours. The temperature at 7 a. m. was thirty-three degrees, but the wind changed to the northwest and at noon it swept through the city at a velocity of twenty-nines an hour. The temperature up to 7:30 this evening had fallen seventeen degrees, and was still going down. The storm was heavy on Chesapeake Bay. No arrivals of vessels this afternoon.

Ex-Governor Moses of South Carolina, Arrested.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Detectives returned from Detroit to day, having in custody ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, wanted in Cambridge for obtaining money by false pretenses from Colonel T. W. Higginson. Moses obtained \$34 from Colonel Higginson by representing himself as a prisoner by the name of Byron, who had been robbed while returning from Canada. The prisoner was committed to jail.

Thirty Indian Criminals.

FT. SMITH, Ark., Jan. 28.—Thirty Indian Territory prisoners, convicted during the present term of the United States Court of felony, assault and violation of the revenue and intercourse laws, were sent off to-day to the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich., to serve out their sentence of from one to five years.

A Crook Sent Up.

DELHI, Ind., Jan. 28.—George Conn, a Cass County crook, was fined here this morning, and given one year in the "pen" for a larceny of eight guns in this county in 1883.

Succeeds Himself.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—The Senate and House met in joint session to-day and declared the result of the vote for United States Senator was for John J. Ingalls.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The Philadelphia Committee Will Not Allow it to be Removed From the Car.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—After the failure of Director General Burke yesterday to transfer the bell from the car on which it was transported to the truck at the Exposition Building, owing to the failure of his derrick to move so heavy a body, the Philadelphia committee held a brief consultation and decided to resist any further attempt to remove the bell, and immediately caused the fastenings to be replaced. To-day they notified Director General Burke of their purpose, at the same time expressing their willingness that the car containing the bell be placed at any point on the grounds the management desired. There are no difficulties in the way of placing the car containing the bell in almost any part of the main building. There are probably forty cars as large and as heavy as the bell car on exhibition in different parts of the structure. Mr. Burke finally agreed to this plan, and the formal reception of the bell will take place to-morrow, when Mr. J. R. G. Piken will receive the bell on behalf of the people of New Orleans. The Philadelphia committee will leave for home to-morrow night. The bell will finally be installed Saturday by interesting exercises. The effort of the Director of the Exposition to remove the bell from the car especially built for it and on which it was transported to this city, meets with general popular condemnation, being construed as a breach of faith toward the people of Philadelphia.

Anxiety as to the Nature of Stewart's Wound—The London Post Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There is intense anxiety as to the nature of General Stewart's wound and the prospects of his recovery. There was a report this afternoon to the effect he had been killed, and that the War Office had withheld the information to that effect. This report was refuted to-night by the fact that the Queen sent a dispatch to the War Office in which she expresses personal sympathy with General Stewart, and thanks for his conspicuous bravery. This dispatch was ordered transmitted to General Stewart with all possible speed, and to be published officially to-morrow morning.

Whitehall street is impassable to-night in the vicinity of the Horse Guards. Immense throngs of people congregated there listening to every scrap of information that can be obtained from sources near the War Office. Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post, whose death was reported to-day, was shot dead during the fierce attack of the rebels while the British were erecting the zareba. Herbert was Secretary to Lord Dufferin when the latter was Governor General of Canada. Herbert witnessed the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, El Teb and Tama. He was severely wounded in the last battle.

Removing Telephones.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—All private telephones connecting the Stock Exchange members' offices with the Petroleum Exchange have been taken out. The gold and stock indicators have been taken from the Petroleum Exchange and the members of Stock Exchange forbidden to communicate with the Petroleum Exchange under penalty of expulsion from the Stock Exchange. The oil business of the Stock Board will be removed to the Exchange, where they will be ready to do business in a few days.

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TORONTO, Jan. 28.—The Senate and House met in joint session to-day and declared the result of the vote for United States Senator was for John J. Ingalls.

President-Elect Cleveland's Movements.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—President-elect Cleveland will leave here Monday night for New York, and remain till the following Saturday.